The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,976.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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one, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Deserve Occurrence: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.			September 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	11
,, Honawar	4	,, Colombo	12
,, Vingoria	4	,, Galle	13
,, Goa	5	,, Negapatam	16
,, Carwar	5	,, Pondicherry	17
,, Mangalore	6	,, Madras	19
,, Cannanore	7	,, Coconada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Visagapatam	23
,, Calicut	8	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	8	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Cochin	9	,, False Point	24
,, Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bozreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

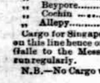
The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1874, at 12 P.M.

September 1874.			September 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomerah	23
,, Guadur	7	,, Fao	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bahrein	27
,, Linga	13	,, Linga	30
,, Bushire	15	,, Bunder Abbas	Oct. 2
,, Fao	17	,, Muscat	4
,, Mahomerah	17	,, Guadur	6
Arrive BUSREH	18	,, Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra Steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Henshaw, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Burmah," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

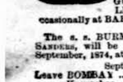
The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,360 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. The Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45	£35	£22	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	£25	£16	£14-0
To Suez	£32	£24	£15	£13-7

Including Wines, Without food.

In Pursuers, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
,, Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	50	34	14	Without food.
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ss. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and consular signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OR QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a sma l quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 28th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,242 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,628 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. P. Shellard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT HORSES STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the premises, lately known as the Australasian Hotel, Forbes Street, a quantity of Furniture the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence. The same consisting of richly carved blackwood drawing room table of uncommon design and workmanship, half backed library sofas, console tables, teapoys, chairs with and without arms, easy chairs, Lady's work table in mahogany, statuettes of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Samuel Praving, well executed in marble, fine crayon's painting and engravings in frames, bijouterie, &c., dining room and centre tables, side board and chairs of well-seasoned blackwood, hanging pendant lamps and table ditto with solid glass pedestal by Tucker Son's, chamber candlesticks, articles of glass, crockery and plateware, a very handsome tubular brass bedstead of Indian dimensions with special double rod arrangements for the adaptation of mosquito curtains, toilet and cheval reflectors, wash stand with fine rich porcelain furniture, gown and cloth dresses, towel horses, solid linen baskets, reading books, coir floor matting, cooking pots and covers, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above articles will be sold bona fide strictly free of reserve.

The above articles are on view now.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
10 ,, ,, 8½ lbs.
2 Cases T. Red Turbans.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.

An Invoice of best electro-plated wire, consisting of table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, salvers, butter coolers, pickle and cruet frames, glass shades.

15 Sets best electro-plated lilly pattern spoons and forks, king and beaded pattern tea spoons, &c., &c.

A case of superior Fancy Horn Buttons.

On account of the concerned—

B—B—16 Barrels 144 Hams weighing 2161 lbs.

AT 2 P.M.

A new glass fronted Brougham, with pole, bar and shaft.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A second-hand double-barrelled smooth-bore Gun, by W. Richards, with a number of cartridges.

A seed cleaning Machine in working order, quite new.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL, belonging to the Estate of the late Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order Hajee Vallee Hajee Noor Mahomed, the son of the abovenamed deceased (who has been authorised by W. E. Hart, Esq., the Commissioner appointed by the Court with the consent of all the parties interested in the above Estate), the property belonging to the Estate and in his possession) the undermentioned moveable property belonging to above Estate, viz:—

Furniture consistine of Cupboards Bedstead, Chests Tables Chairs, Plated and Glass articles and Wearing Apparel, consisting of Silk Abbas Gags and Trousers with borders, gold embroidered, Silk Sarries Cashmere Shawls, Silk Benares Shawls Cooking Utensils &c., &c.,

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—

200 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder: a quantity of Mill-Sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the seaside at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 8th day of Sept inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell it to Public Auction on the premises, (unless previously disposed of privately or otherwise) the following valuable property under the power of sale given in the Deed of Mortgage executed by the late Madhoba Hurri-hur Ojee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1 20,412 square yards or thereabouts with the 2 several messuages, Tenements, or dwelling houses, outhouses and premises, partly constructed standing thereon situate on the sea-side at Breach Candy in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of ground, messuages, and premises, are bounded on the north partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Hormusjee partly by the property now and formerly belonging to the late Ragoonath Mahadeo Bhowjee, on or towards the south and east respectively by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and on or towards the west by the Public Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Rev nue under No. 701

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BOOK-KEEPER, thoroughly accustomed to the work in a Merchant's Office. Address "A. B.," care *Gazette* Office, stating age, details of experience, and character of references.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited). WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C.L., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

This Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rookley, &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 20 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 Guineas per annum,

Do.	do.	unnominated, 70	,,
Do.	do.	Civilians, &c., 80	,,
Do.	Day Scholars, nominated, 16		,,
Do.	do.	unnominated, 18	,,
Do.	do.	Civilians, 20	,,

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

FRIDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. DAVE CARSON,

Who will have the honour to sing one of her CHARMING FRENCH BALLADS.

NEW AND ORIGINAL LOCAL JOKES.

BEAUTIFUL SONGS & GLORIOUS FUN.

THE LAST TIME OF DAVE CARSON AND HARRY LESLIE AS THE SUSTIWALLAHS.

FIRST TIME OF THE RIVAL LOVERS.

"REALLY AND TRULY" THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME OF THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND-CUFF ILLUSION.

We speak of a thing as wonderful when it awakens our surprise, as marvelous when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible.

The Victories of Napoleon WERE WONDERFUL, BUT THE Box Cabinet, and Handcuff Tricks,

which are now exhibited by this Company, are so marvellous that they would appear incredible and supernatural, if not plainly perceived. Enjoy the ridicule which is directed against the follies of the Age. *Ride si sapis. Tic dolourus.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	1
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, Half Price to Dress Circle only.

Doors open at 8 o'clock: Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager.....Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director.....Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Re. 1—Original Price Rs. 2.

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against some persons who are going about as Pianoforte Tuners and obtaining money under the representation that they are in our employ.

One man giving the name of Themassino has lately been at Nassick.

SOUNDY & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP carried on for some time past at Bombay by the Undersigned, WILLIAM COOPER and DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, under the NAMES or FIRMS of "COOPER'S LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY," "W. COOPER and Co.," and, "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co." was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE will discharge and settle all DEBTS due to and by the said co-partnership concern, and he will also carry on the business of COOPER'S LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY and DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and Co. on, his own behalf only.

W. COOPER.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on Beverages to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

THE MOST VALUABLE OF INDIAN TONICS.

For this and their splendid collection of Vegetable Principles, Elementary Substances, Medicine Chests, &c., the Undersigned have been awarded

A FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL, BY THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, all sizes very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY, Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM LIVER !!

DR. DAVE CARSON, D. C. M.,
WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE VISITORS
EVERY EVENING, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FEE, FROM RUPEES 4.

For Diploma, see *Decora Herald*, Aug. 19th.
Theatre Royal, Grant Road, August 24th.

NOTICE.—The CALLIAN CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on MONDAY, the 7th September next. Re. 6 a Ticket. Apply to Mr. F. F. LEAN, Honorary Secretary.

Callian, 26th August 1874.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be OPENED on the 5TH SEPTEMBER.

T. WADDINGTON, Lieut. Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 24th August.

M H O W.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.
For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 12½ per SHARE, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates.

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

II.—To appoint three Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 29TH AUGUST to 5TH SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Ltd.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To authorize a debit to Reserve Account in reduction of the valuations at which the Company's property now stands, and to consider and adopt the best mode of raising money required for the purposes of the Company.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH AUGUST till the first day of SEPTEMBER 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

NOTICE.—On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th December next, there will be an EXHIBITION of HORSES, CATTLE, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS, at Koondla, in the Bhownuggur State. Rupees Three Thousand (3,000) will be given in Prizes, in accordance with terms of Printed Prospectus.

A HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time and place.

The Durbar intends purchasing a large number of Horses, and the opportunity ought to be a good one for both buyers and sellers. Koondla is in the heart of one of the best horse-breeding districts of Kattywar, and is 19 miles south of Amreilly.

The Durbar will render every assistance to intending visitors, and any information, regarding either Exhibition or Fair, will be gladly given by the Undersigned.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Assistant Political Agent, on special duty Bhownuggur,
Secretary, Koondla Exhibition and Cattle Fair.

Bhownuggur, 11th August 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
,, 2. ,, ,, ,, ,, 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire), 10th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court, After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.
Rs. 7 per single dozen.
FOR CASH ONLY.

NOTE.—Observe that the genuine Swiss Milk has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

OILMANSTORES,
BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF EPPS'S COCOA.

EAU DE STUTTGART,
DOUBLE SURFINE,
IMMEASUREABLY SUPERIOR TO THE USUAL EAU DE COLOGNE.
RS. 5 PER CASE OF 6 BOTTLES.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each .....Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ..... ,, 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each ..... ,, 4 12 do.

GUINNESS' STOUT.
BOTTLED BY
SPARKS AND MOLINE.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each.....Rs. 6 0 per doz
PINTS do. 6 do. ..... ,, 4 4 do.
SINGLE DOZENS, AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 27th AUGUST 1874.

THE markets here are closed to day for the Cocoanut holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid-up.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1 420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	763 x d.
10,000	500	250	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	505 x d.
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	315
43,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	176
10,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
300	2 000	1,100	180 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	50	all	90 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	560
250	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,550
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	300
100	1,000	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
150	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,300
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co	4,300
3 0	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	200
2 0	5 0	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,46	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
6 0	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,325
4 0	80	75	150 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	250	all	1-2 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	880
400	1,000	all	90 p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,100

* For share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	19 9-20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	18 10-20	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£10	19 6-20	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,020	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,375 xd
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	140
150	4,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,250
6,0 0	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,660
510	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2 925
8 8	2,000	all	..	Dhowanggur M. & P. Co	2,100
90	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,635
1,00	100	100	25*	Broach Mills	200
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,025
2,0 0	2,00	all	50 p.c.	Dhurmsey Spinning	1,780
1,500	1,250	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co	1,415
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,495
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,710
750	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Jeevraj Ballco Mills	1,510
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,380
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,140
350	1,000	550	65 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
500	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,485
2 0	1,000	511	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	3,950 xd
4 0	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	5,000
600	1,250	350	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	31 p.c.	Do. 3o. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,780
1,000	50	all	44 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	..	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	15
...	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	390
	250	c11	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	95	10	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '69	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1,417 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, will sail to-day for China, &c., with extra China Mail and a general cargo.

THE SHIP WYNNONA, 1,240 tons, Captain G. L. Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 7th) with a cargo of 1,711 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham & Co.

THE BARQUE FAIRY, 481 tons, Captain F. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 18th) with a cargo of 797 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. SATARA arrived in Madras roads on Monday morning from Calcutta and left the following day for London with the following passengers :—

For London—Captain and Mrs Ewart and child, Mrs Brock, Mr L'okie, the 2 Misses Gamble.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Wynnona	Bray	Liverpool, May 7.
	Fairy	Johnston	Liverpool, May 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Knight Companion	Roach	Calcutta.

The Steamer Columbian, Stead, to China, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
26	Indus (s)	Stewart	Southampton, July 9.
	Vesuvius	Kezer	Liverpool, April 29.
	Imperatrice Eugenie	Laine	Bordeaux, April 17.
	Syria	Bewaid	London, May 19.
	Arundel Castle	Fulton	Liverpool, April 22.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Satara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Wexford	.....	Gopaulpore.
	Mofussilite	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
23	Reigate	.....	Mauritius.
24	Orion	.....	London.
25	Satara (s)	.....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur, s, 15 bales wool, F. C. Nathabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 13 bundles E. teeth, Mahomedjee Adamjee; 11 bundles E. teeth, Rowchand Amoolack; 116 pieces E. teeth, Jai zar Peerbhoy; 104 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckoorbhoy; 7 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 99 pieces E. teeth, Dawjeebhoy Goolamhussan Sons & Co.; 14 bundles sandalwood, H. E. F. Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior, s, 800 packets wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Sumatra, s, 1,250 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL JOHNSON, Adjutant-General of the ARMY, will leave his present appointment on the 1st of September, and proceed to England to enter on his new duties there. He is successor in India has been nominated, but, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, we have not heard his name. General Wright is likely very shortly to turn to Simla to resume his duties as Deputy Adjutant-General. His stay will, however, in all probability be very brief, as he is almost sure of being appointed to another command.

THE following transfers have been ordered among officers of the Artillery in India :—Lieutenants W. F. Cleeve, from 13th to 15th Brigade; C. F. Hadden, from 5th to 19th Brigade; W. D. B. Fenton, from 23rd to 8th Brigade; H. V. Cowan, from 6th to 8th Brigade; T. T. Vaughan, from 6th to 19th Brigade; W. H. E. Dobie, from 17th to 13th Brigade; and M. Beresford, 23rd to 10th Brigade.

ARRIVAL—AUGUST 26.

Kelly, Surgeon Major, Inspector General, Madras, on furlough, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 27.

Hastings, Captain, Sikh Infantry, to join, to Kohat.
Jamieson, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I, to join, to Poona.
Wilson, Major, 7th Regiment N I, on leave, to Nassick.
Raye, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Kaikushrao R Vicajee is permitted to resign the appointment of Master Refiner, Powder Works, Kirkee, and Asst Surgn Hormusjee Dadabhoy is appointed to act as Master Refiner until further orders

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eight en months, on medical certificate—Captain M J J Mignon, S C, Bgde Maj S.nd District.

Capt J Jopp, S C, to officiate as Bgde Maj, vice Capt Mignon, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut-Maj T P Wright, Bengal, Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt G Thomas, M S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate—Lieut H P Young, Bo S C.

The following promotion in the Barrack Dept is made :—

Serjt James Gaggraya to be Sub-Conductor from the 9th Aug 1874, vice Ashford, remanded.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in Novr next—Surgn-Maj R C Tharp, M D, Civil Surgn, Kaladgi.

Capt R H T Resnick, 21 S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—

Mr Duncan Black, first class Boilermaker, to be offg Foreman Coppersmith, performing his own duties in addition, from the 25th July 1874, inclusive, vice Murray, proceeded on three months' privilege leave.

Comdr E Giles, Actg Supt of Marine, is permitted to proceed to Europe with leave of absence, on medical certificate, for a period of sixteen months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H P Young, Actg Asst Political Supt, Sawantwari, has been allowed fourteen days' privilege leave from the 25th instant inclusive.

Bgdr-Genl J W Schneider, C B, and Colonel F Schneider respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the Political Resident at Aden on the 11th instant, before office hours.

Messrs W H Propert and H A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Narukote, on the 19th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Trotn, Inspr of Police in the Poona District, was in charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Poona, from 8th May to 16th Aug 1874.

Mr Krishnaji Luxuman, on his return from privilege leave, to act as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother on leave, or until further orders

Mr Anandrao Bhaskerji to act as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay until the return of Mr Krishnaji Luxman from leave, or until further orders.

Azum Hatii Osman wulled Shaik Ahmed, Actg Mamlutdar of Nagar, in the District of Ahmadnagar, is appointed to be a Magst of the Second Class.

Azum Hanmant Ramchander, Mahalkuri of Petta Mugad, in the District of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magst of the Second Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Raoji Venaik, who has been dismissed by the Coll or Tanna from his situation of Karkun in the Salsette Mamlutdar's Kacheri for dishonest conduct in connection with the auction sale of certain fields at Kanjur, is hereby declared ineligible for reemployment in the public service in any capacity whatever.

Mr Luxuman Jugonnath to be Asst to the Revenue Comr, Northern Division, insts d of Mr J C Anding.

Mr J C Anding to remain at Dharwar as Dist Depy Coll r.

Mr Balkrishna Deorao to act as Hoozoor Depy Coll r of Belgaum, vice Mr Luxuman Jugonath, instead of as Dist Depy Coll r of Dharwar.

Mr Henry Webb to be Supt of the Hill Station of Panchgunny.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt E Cunningham received charge of the Office of the Supt of Public Works, Rajkote, from Maj C S Sturt on the 12th Aug 1874.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr A Stormont delivered over and Mr J Merwanji received charge of the Office of Inspr of Cotton and Agriculture, Surat, in the forenoon of the 4th instant.

Mr F Jacob, Asst Coll r, Khandesh, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Propert delivered over and Mr H A Acworth received charge of the Office of Extra First Asst Coll r in charge Panch Mahals on the 19th instant.

Mr Pranlal Mathuredas delivered over and Mr H A Acworth received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Coll r and Magst, Panch Mahals, on the 19th instant.

Mr J Moore delivered over and Mr R B Worthington received charge of the Offices of Collr, Mag, and Political Agent, Khandesh, on the 19th instant.

Mr F S P Lely delivered over and Mr G B Reid received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 17th instant.

Mr J R FitzGerald, Asst Collr, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 31st instant.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 26th August 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut Cols C H Owen, 4th Brig, and C S de M Lucas, 18th Brig R A, from the date on which the latter Brig embarks for England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following tran-fers have been ordered :—

Col G Selby, from the 13th to the 9th Brig, and Col C R O Evans, from the 9th to the 13th Brig R A.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 15th instant in succession to Capt Glancy proceeding on furlough :—

Sappers and Miners—Capt C F Newport, Comdr No 1 Comp y, and offg Qr Mr and Supt of Park and Field Train, to officiate as second in Command.

Lieut T R Rems, doing duty officer, to officiate as Adjt and Supt of Instructions.

Lieut W Pitt, R Engrs, to officiate as deputy duty officer.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

30th Regiment N I (Jacob's Rifles)—Capt F T Humfrey to retain the Qr Mr rtermanship on promotion, dated 2nd June 1874.

G O C No 409 of 15th instant is cancelled, and Lieut Col Davis, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Baroda.

The services of Capt G Fitzbraze, R A, Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Sir C L Russell, K C S I, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India for employment in the Dept of Garrison Instruction.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut N J Nugent, (C Baty 18th Brig) in England, from 24th June to 27th Octr 1874, in extension, on medical certificate.

Capt R T Millett, (No 4 Baty 6th Brig) to Poona, from 15th Aug to 14th Septr 1874, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Capt M D V T Grant, Qr Mr 24th N I, from 21st Septr to 20th Oct 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Perjury in Indian Law Courts.
The "Times" on Indian Finance.
The Recent Accident on the G I P Railway.
A School of Music Wanted in Bombay.
The Want of Enterprize of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—North-Western Province Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.

SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
English Political Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commerce at Letter.
Topics of the Hour in England.
Prorogation of Parliament.—The Queen's Message.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 28 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 19 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 7 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Aug. 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-0 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		5½ P.M.	7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 28	Monday	Oct. 26
,,	Sept. 4	,,	Nov. 2
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 23
	7 P.M.		,, 30
Monday	Oct. 5	,,	Dec. 7
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 21
		,,	,, 28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.,
Monday	Sept 7	Tuesday	Nov. 17
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 1
Tuesday	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 29
,,	Nov. 3	,,	Jan. 12
		,,	,, 26

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 28	Monday	Oct. 26
,,	Sept. 25	,,	Nov 23

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.	5½ P.M.	*Supplemental dates.*	7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 28	Friday	Sept. 4
,,	Sept. 25		7 P.M.
	7 P.M.	Monday	Oct. 5
Monday	Oct. 26	,,	Nov. 2
,,	Nov. 23	,,	30
,,	Dec. 21	,,	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CONWAY-GORDON—August 21st, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain L Conway-Gordon, R E., of a daughter.

HUTT—August 22nd, at Pantheon Road, Madras, the wife of Major W S Hunt, M S C, of a son.

MUNRO—August 11th, at S chi-Bu in, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A A Munro, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, Punjab, of a son.

RICHIE—August 22nd, at his residence, No 15, Royd Street, the wife of Captain A Ritchie, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DUVAL—August 21st, at Calcutta, Orlando Barclay, the only son of Walton H D Duval, Esq., aged 2 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

WE could wish that, in the debate on the Indian Budget, Mr. Fawcett had discussed, with the authority of an economist who understands such questions, the new doctrine which is pleaded to excuse a boundless expenditure of money on public works, that population in India is increasing at a rate which far outruns the rate of increase in the productive powers of the soil. It has become, of late, a settled opinion with many English journalists and politicians that the present state of Indian society illustrates on a grand scale the working of the Malthusian theory of population. Although there is, so far as we are aware, absolutely no evidence to justify such an opinion, it is confidently maintained by writers and speakers whom the English public is wont to accept as infallible guides that under native administrations wars and famines kept the numbers of the population requiring support down to the level of what the country could provide a living for, but that the reign of peace and humanity established by foreign rulers who have put an end to fighting and are determined not to let even one of their subjects die of starvaiton has left the naturally luxuriant growth of the population quite unchanged, till there are serious grounds for the fear that the land will soon be unable to feed its inhabitants. Of course, the advocates of this theory are anxious to make use of it in order to bear down all opposition to schemes which have for their object the investment of a hundred millions or so of Indian money in irrigating canals which are warranted to increase the productiveness of the soil fourfold. But surely, before rushing to the conclusion that population is growing too quickly, we ought to have before us the results of a scientific inquiry, of such a kind as has not yet been instituted, into the actual yield of the crops and the numbers of the people throughout British India. The alarm about the overgrowth of population is, we believe, founded exclusively on the figures given in the recent census of Bengal, and on the casual coincidence of a drought in some of the Gangetic provinces with the publication of the discovery that there are sixty-six instead of only forty millions of people inhabiting the vast territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But no one has attempted to show that even in the most densely-populated districts of Bengal and Behar the harvests are not in ordinary years abundant enough to maintain the people and leave a surplus for exportation. The Gangetic valley is quite unrivalled for productiveness except perhaps by the valley of the Nile, and the permanent settlement of the land revenue has caused a vast extension of cultivation throughout Bengal since the substitution of British for native rule; so that it seems exceedingly doubtful if facts bear out the theory that any part of the country is likely to be overpopulated. In most parts of India the population is still very sparse, and the area of waste land available for cultivation is so great that there is no possibility of exhausting it for a couple of generations to come. We know, too, that in present circumstances India can always feed herself, without deranging her foreign trade, even when some of the most fruitful of her provinces are stricken by famine. The better opinion, in fact, seems to be that, in the words quoted by Lord George Hamilton, there never has been a year in India in which there was not sufficient food produced for the whole people of India; and that the only difficulty is that of conveying the surplus of those districts in which the harvest has been good to supply the deficiency in those districts in which it has failed. Hence, it may of course be inferred that there is nothing to be compared in importance with the opening out of communications in India. We cannot admit, however, that this argument also shows the necessity for works of irrigation on the grand scale planned by Sir Arthur Cotton. It is true that some of Sir Arthur's irrigating canals will also be available for navigation, and that they may therefore be recommended as providing cheap water carriage for produce. But even as regards communications expenditure must be kept within well-defined bounds. The construction of railways is essential to the military defence of the country; and we doubt if the Government can afford to construct both railways and canals. Some thought must be given to the political effect of such additions to the debt of India as would greatly increase the burden of taxation, in order to guard against prospective dangers which are beyond the comprehension of the mass of Indian taxpayers; and the English nation would possibly begin to think it had carried its humane feelings too far, if, by launching out into speculations to prevent the recurrence of famines in this country, it were to raise a storm of discontent violent enough to ruin the Empire.

The English press says in its grand way that the Indian newspapers, professing to represent the taxpayers, are incapable of appreciating a farsighted policy, which ought to be carried out in spite of their remonstrances. But, as England contributes nothing whatever towards paying the cost of an energetic public works policy, we really think that the skilled administrators and taxpayers of India are the only persons qualified and entitled to give an opinion on the subject. And we are glad to see that Lord Salisbury, whatever may have been his original inclinations, has now frankly admitted the unfairness of expecting Indian taxpayers to develope the resources of this country in any way that influential projectors in England may choose to take a fancy to. The Tory Secretary of State has, after all, been forced to accept the principles laid down by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff, and to declare that no work shall be constructed in India with borrowed money unless it is certain to be reproductive. Even this principle allows a wide margin for unproductive expenditure; for, as Lord Salisbury himself pointed out in his speech at Cooper's Hill, engineers' estimates of revenue are always too sanguine. But it is always a safeguard to have a formal concession from the State that any fresh scheme must be able to stand some amount of criticism before it can be accepted. We doubt if another principle of Lord Salisbary's programme—that which affirms the expediency of raising Indian loans in India—will have the result contemplated by Lord George Hamilton, who says it has been adopted with the view of reducing the home charges. Certainly, it is a disadvantage to this country to have nearly the whole of the Indian railway stock held in England, and to be compelled to remit home the amount of the dividends every year; and, if another hundred millions are to be borrowed for public works, it will be preferable; if it be possible, to raise the capital and pay the interest in India. But, if loans are opened in Calcutta instead of at Westminster, it will not be easy to get the money except at a high rate of interest if English capitalists do not send in tenders; and no decrees of Secretaries of State can keep the stock from being trasmitted to London. Moreover, the raising of the capital in London has this distinct advantage, that it enables the Secretary of State to cancel an equivalent amount of his own regular drafts on India, and thus stops the drain from this country of produce for which there is no return. Lord G. Hamilton's financial policy is correct to this extent, that *ultimately* the home charges must be increased by the raising of fresh loans in England; but the present relief is very great, and, so long as London remains the financial centre of the world, it is impossible for the Government to borrow any large sum of money in Calcutta without having the terms of the loan dictated by the rulers of the London money market. The financial advantages of this change of system are, therefore, quite illusory. But, on political grounds, we hold that it is extremely desirable to take away from the Secretary of State the power of raising loans at pleasure in London, and to make it an absolute condition of executing any work which is to be paid for with borrowed money that the plan of the work and the mode of providing for its cost shall first have been canvassed and approved by the Government and the people of India.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Budget brought Mr. Grant Duff and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald once more into collision. As we said the other day, our late Governor has shown his usual shrewdness in coming forward, with an air of virtuous indignation, to vindicate himself from the charge of having built Gunnesh Khind. No one is more skilful in raising a false issue, and Sir Seymour knows very well that the real charge against him of having, during his administration of Bombay, been guilty of a profligate, if not of a corrupt, waste of public money, rests on a quite different foundation. Still, it is odd that he should have shrunk from accepting Mr. Grant Duff's honest challenge to him to refer to the arbitration of the present Secretary of State even this case of Gunnesh Khind, in which we believe he was comparatively free from blame. But our object in referring to the matter is not to fall foul of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald—the time for that will come when the insolvency of the Port Trust forces the Government of India to bring the history of the Elphinstone job to the notice of the Secretary of State and the House of Commons—but to point out what a complete illustration the controversy between Sir Seymour and Mr. Grant Duff affords of the absurdity of Lord Salisbury's Indian Council Bill. The object of that Bill is said to be to concentrate in one man the responsibility for the expenditure on all public works throughout India. But here is a case in which it is plain that no Public Works Minister could have done more than the Government of India did to arrest extravagant expenditure; and yet that expenditure went on, and the late Under-Secretary of State is unable to fix the responsibility for it on either of the two distinguished gentlemen who ruled Bombay from 1862 to 1872. The reckless waste of money on public works is generally due to the independent action of Governors of provinces who are practically independent, and Lord Salisbury's new Bill does not restrain their powers in the slightest degree.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE mineral resources of the Hyderabad territory appear to be as inexhaustible as they are varied, and the Nizam's Government may well indulge in its *El Dorado* anticipations, for the authorities having apparently satisfied themselves as to the probable extent of the coal basins in His Highness' dominions, are now turning their attention to fresh fields in search of auriferous deposits. A vein of gold is said to have been discovered not a hundred miles from Goolburga, and Mr. Lynn, the Assistant Superintendent of Coal-fields, has been deputed to explore the country in that direction, as well as to examine and report upon the quality of the iron ore which for a long time has been known to exist in the Sholapore district.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

MR. BERNARD CRACROFT, the stockbroker, whose failure, from no fault of his own, I mentioned some months ago, is publishing a new series of what he calls his weekly list for the guidance of investors. The first number has been sent to me, and its contents include so much that is interesting that I will jot down a few of the results. The list is really a work of reference for all those who either are or contemplate becoming investors, and it gives such points as the amount of issue of each of all the leading stocks and shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange; the amount and mode of payment of interest; the particulars of drawings for redemption; present price for each day of the week to which the list refers; and the actual yield to an investor, taking these prices. It is the last point that is the novelty. Some stockbrokers publish occasional notes of this kind, but I have never seen one that ranged over the entire field of investment, and comprised such elaborate and carefully worked out details as this of Cracroft's. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine that its correctness can always be guaranteed: for, as prices vary from day to day, the number of calculations to be constantly made becomes prodigious. The earliest of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST.

Latest advices from Spain state that the Carlists besieging and bombarding Puycerda.

It is officially proved that the Carlists shot 185 [illegible]s at Olot.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99¾.
Bar Silver ..... 58.
The sum of £82,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 27TH AUGUST.

The latest accounts from the famine districts report sufficient rain and good autumn harvests in Bhaugulpore and Rajshaye divisions, also in Patna division with the exception of Tirhoot In that district and in a great part of the Burdwan division, as well as in Moorshedabad and part of Nuddea, the rainfall has been quite insufficient. The autumn harvests are poor, and the prospects of the main winter rice crop are indifferent; the fields are not yet fully planted out with rice seedlings and the crop is very backward. Elsewhere, too, though the condition of the winter crop is good, much heavy rain is required to secure it. The position is generally critical and there is cause for anxiety. The harvesting of cheap and early autumn grains has given to the markets much relief which, however, can be only temporary. The Government grain now in store together with the early harvest just reaped, it is estimated by local authorities, will carry the people on to December. Arrangements are matured for carrying up more grain by water if required, and relief organisations will be nowhere broken up till the 15th of September, when the position will be reconsidered district by district.

We understand that a Bill relating to opium smuggling will shortly be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The actual loss on the Secretary of State's bill on India, drawn and paid from the 1st of April to the end of August, amounts to Rs. 30,12,190, being Rs. 1,36,139 less than the estimated loss.

The Ice Manufactory at Madras is all but completed, and is expected to be in working order early next week. The rate to be charged has not yet been made known, but it is intended, we are told, to undersell the Tudor Company.

Gossip at Simla makes free with the name of General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., of the Madras Presidency, as that of the future successor to Lord Napier. The appointment is one which rests altogether with the Home Government.

Colonel Primrose's name, the *Pioneer* says, is again brought forward in military circles at Simla as that of the future Adjutant-General in India. At present Colonel Primrose is Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, and it is not expected that he will come out here till the cold weather, till when it is likely that the officiating appointments on General E. B. Johnson's departure will go regularly down, Colonel Rattray Officiating as Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Eatson as Deputy Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke as 1st Assistant Adjutant-General.

On Wednesday night a ball took place at the country house," Poona, at which Sir Philip Wodehouse had a large number of guests. Rather a damper, however, was cast upon the festivities when it became known that an accident had happened in the morning to the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane and her husband Colonel Deane. It seems that they had been out riding, when their horses stumbled on some rough ground. Mrs. Deane was thrown from her horse, and sustained some injuries; Colonel Deane, it appears, was also thrown, with the result that his wrist was fractured.

It is stated, the Lahore paper says, that Mr. C. L. Tupper, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, will, when relieved of his Secretariat duties, be placed on special duty for the purpose of compiling certain interrogations which are to be issued to all district officers, with a view to gaining reliable information from all parts of the province regarding the customs of the people as regards questions of, inheritance, &c. The results are to be compiled hereafter in a book published by authority for the information of the public and the use of our Courts.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* the Republican party have been advised by M. Thiers to do nothing during the recess on the ground that any attempted propaganda by the Right will turn to their advantage. M. Thiers, before starting for the Pyrenees, is reported to have said:—"I only gained a single thing by the Presidency of the Republic—a bronchitis, which has not since left me. But that bronchitis enabled me to resist the entreaties of those who for two months have been pressing me to speak. I foresaw everything that has happened, and I should have been powerless to prevent it."

The Madras Tramway has been so successful, and has become so popular, that we are told that the jutka drivers are quite disheartened, and that many of them have determined to vacate the city for the mofussil. We have not a very clear idea as to what sort of vehicle a jutka may be, or what manner of person its driver, but should they in any way resemble the Bombay buggy and its driver we should say that the city would be well rid of them. We look forward, with a feeling akin to pleasure, to the day when our Tramway may achieve a similar victory. A more unpleasant and unsuitable vehicle, for public traffic, than the Bombay buggy we are not acquainted with, and the wallah, *Wah! Wah!* we have had enough of him. He is, almost without exception, insolent, extortionate, and unsavoury beyond mention.

The following circular, signed by Dr. Dollinger, has been published:—"On the 14th of September next and the following days a conference, composed of men belonging to different Churches, and desiring the great future union of Christians, will meet at Bonn. The purpose of this conference is to examine the formulæ of faith of the first centuries of the Church, as also the doctrines and institutions which were held essential and indispensable in the universal Church of the East and the West before the great separation. There is no question whatever of a union by absorption or a fusion of the different Churches, but of the establishment of an ecclesiastical communion on the basis of unity in things necessary' with the maintenance of every Church's peculiarities which do not alter the substance of the ancient faith."

The will, dated June 26, 1873, of John Wyatt, C.B., Regimental Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards, late of No. 76, Cadogan place, Chelsea, and of Llandaff House, Carnarvonshire, who died on April 2 last, at Bournemouth, was proved on the 17th ult., by Sir Henry William Peek, Bart., and John Kendall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator desires to be buried in the full-dress uniform of his regiment, in which he had passed the best part of an eventful life, and that the Bible given to him by his wife may be buried with him; that the horses used at the funeral may not be decorated in any manner; that the hired attendants may not wear any hatbands or scarves; that each person attending his funeral may wear only a black band of medium width—crape for relations and cloth for friends—round his hat, black gloves, and a white rose or camellia, or other white flower, in the buttonhole of his coat, as he wishes the ceremony to be as free as possible from all gloomy associations, and to be considered more as an occasion for rejoicing than mourning, in accordance with Holy Scripture; especially he desires that no description of widow's cap or any crape on her dress may be worn by his wife, or any particle of crape on the clothes of any of his relations.

We publish in another column the Memorial to the Government of Bengal, for the release of Mr. Meares, now in course of signature in Calcutta, and which, we are told by the *Englishman*, has already been numerously and influentially signed. The *Englishman* has adopted the cause of Mr. Meares, and points out that a correspondent, *Nestor*, who has taken the side of the condemning judges, wholly ignores the evidence of the witnesses for the defence. To say that the inconsistent statements of a native are to be believed against the consistent statements of Europeans, on the ground that a "native cannot tell an unvarnished story," is to say that the habitual practice of falsehood enhances the credit due to a man's statements instead of detracting from it. Our contemporary also publishes an affidavit by Mr. Shirreff, manager and part proprietor of the Sindooree concern, which has a most important bearing on the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence. It would appear from his affidavit that on the 6th June, the day before the offence charged was alleged to have been committed, Mr. Meares had written to Mr. Shirreff for leave to go to Loknathpore on the following day, and that a letter, which was sent to Mr. Meares by Mr. Shirreff on the following day, and which reached Kutlamaree at about three o'clock in the afternoon, was brought back undelivered with a message that he had gone to Loknathpore.

From the report on the cotton cultivation in the Punjab, for the past year, it would appear that the area under cultivation for the year 1873-74, as compared with previous years, has been very much reduced. There were in 1872-74, 6,76,014 acres under cultivation, as against 7,50,390 of the previous year. This result is accounted for partly on account of the unseasonable rains in the Kurnool, Hissar and Loodiana districts, which caused a less area to be brought under cultivation, and, in the Gurdaspore district, the damage caused by locusts during the previous year. The greatest area under cultivation with cotton was in the Delhi district, where we find 113,270 acres produced cotton; but in this division there was, as compared with last year, a decrease of 17 per cent. In the Jullundhur Division there was a slight increase of about 13 per cent. The average out-turn of cleaned cotton per acre for the year under review was 67lbs. as against 86lbs. of the previous year. In Gurgaon the crop seems to have been a very poor one, for it is stated that the out-turn was only 16lbs. per acre, whereas during the year 1872-73 it was 106 lbs. Want of rain seems to have caused the failure of the Gujrat crop, and that of Sealkote was blighted and destroyed by the ravages of an insect, as also by the unfavourable rain. The average price of cleaned cotton (wholesale) was Rs. 14-9-6 per maund. The following figures show the highest and lowest prices of cleaned cotton prevailing in the province:—Kohat 32-4-0; Hazara 19-4-0; Kangra 19-2-0; Bunnoo 18-6-6; Peshawar 17-10-6; Rawulpindee 17-0-0; and the lowest—Delhi 10-10-0; Rohtak 10-12-0; Kurnool 10-14-2; Gurgaon 11-9-2: Hissar 12-1-7. Successful results appear to have attended experiments made with foreign and exotic cotton seeds in the Rawulpindee district, where 636 lbs. of seed yielded an out-turn of 2,433 lbs. of cleaned cotton. It will be seen from the foregoing, that the cotton cultivation for the past year was not satisfactory in its results, and that the season was bad and the market dull.

The *Borsenzeitung* of Berlin says that according to the last official reports the total number of ironclads possessed by the various naval Powers of Europe, including those employed on coast service, is 244. The total number of screw-ships, exclusive of coast steamers and gunboats, is 431. Belgium, Switzerland, and Servia do not possess any navy at all, and Roumania has only a few gunboats on the Danube. Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Portugal, though they have fleets, have no ironclads for war service. Greece has 2 such ironclads; Germany, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, 7; Austria, 11; Russia, 15; Turkey, 15; France, 28; and England, 38. There is no coast-fleet of ironclads in Austria, Italy, Greece, or Portugal. Holland, on the other hand, though she has no ironclads for war service, has 18 ironclad vessels for coast service; England has 23, and France 30. As regards turret-ships, Germany has 2; Spain, Norway, and Denmark, 3 each; Turkey, 5; Sweden, 9 (including, however, 4 small gunboats); and Russia, 13. Of screw-ships England has 132; France, 52; Russia, 48; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Italy, 24; Germany and Denmark, each 16; Austria, 14; Portugal, 8; Sweden and Norway, 5 each; and Greece, 2. Germany therefore occupies the last place but one as regards ironclads for war service, the last place as to coast ironclads, and the eighth place as regards screw-ships; but in 1875 her strength in ironclads for war service will be increased to 9, so that she will occupy the seventh place, between Spain and Austria. The *Borsenzeitung* adds that the naval power of a State is determined not so much by the number of its ships as by the thickness of their iron plating, the power of their engines, and the number and quality of their guns, and that by next year six of the new German ironclads will be among the most powerful ships in the world, in these respects far surpassing those of Austria, Italy, and France. The number of sailors, engineers, stokers, &c., employed in the various navies of Europe is as follows:—England, 68,264 (including 22,000 of the Naval Reserve); Russia, 36,000; France, 33,570; Turkey, 21,000; Spain, 14,000; Germany, 12,450; Austria, 11,530; Italy, 11,200; Holland, 6,260; Denmark 4,800; Norway, 3,500; and Portugal, 3,300.

THE FLOODS IN SIND.

We have received further particulars regarding the inundation at Jacobabad. The two small steamer and sixty-two boats which were ordered by Colonel Loch, the Political Superintendent, returned to Sukkur on the 14th and 15th instant, their services not having been required, as there was no occasion for an exodus of the people. The waters would appear to have come up to three sides of Jacobabad, leaving the eastern side open, in the northern quarter is Jacob's Tomb, which, however, was not injured; they flowed on from that direction towards Mamool and Rojhan; from the western quarter they came on to the Civil Hospital, and thence continued their course to Rojhan; from the southern side the waters reached the bungalow at one time the property of Barron, now a convict; thence they flowed on to Shikarpore, such of the inhabitants as beat an exit to Shikarpore on the first symptoms of danger proceeded in boats from Noorva to Beloochabad, from whence they went on foot, keeping to the banks of the Noorva and Bigharee canals; from Bigharee bridge they took carts to Shikarpore. The alarm they were in can easily be realized. All the bridges in Jacobabad, with the exception of ten or fifteen, are said to have been totally destroyed; the number of villages swept away is almost incalculable. The building used as a Durbar Room is reported to have been damaged by the heavy rain-falls. Jacobabad is safe now. The spirited exertions, unceasing and untiring as they were, of Rao Bahadoor Dewan Shewakram, are highly spoken of, as are also those of Colonel Loch, and we believe it is in contemplation to bring their services under the especial consideration of Government, so that some substantial recognition of those services may be made.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

We hear that the Bombay Football Club will shortly close its season with a grand athletic meeting. The Club funds, thanks to the energetic treasurer, are in a most flourishing condition, and the meeting will be on a grander scale than has ever been attempted before in Bombay. The date has not been fixed, but it will likely be between the middle and end of September. The Programmes of the sports will be advertised in a few days, and in the meantime we would recommend intending competitors to commence training, as the prizes will, we are told, be very handsome and worth competing for.

THE AHMEDABAD MAHALUXMEE FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On Saturday last was witnessed, at Ahmedabad, a most interesting public ceremony, the laying the foundation stone of the above College. The spot selected is near the new bridge over the Sabermutty, and is situated in the best part of the city. Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Umbaidas is a native gentleman, who has done much for the improvement of Ahmedabad. The roads leading up to the site of the new College were gaily decorated by flags and evergreens, and tents were pitched for the reception of the visitors. The spot adjacent to where the stone was to be laid was covered with carpets, and the stone was suspended by chains over the place where it was to rest. A little in the rear was a large refreshment tent, where champagne and other wines with substantials were to be procured; and as the heat was something beyond description, the bright sparkling cup well iced found special favour. The company began to arrive at about five o'clock; amongst whom were noticed: General Sir Edward Russell, attended by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Lock; Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector; Mr. Propert, the Commissioner of the Panch Mahals; Mr. Newnham, the Judge of Ahmedabad; Colonel Molloy, Commandant of the 9th Regiment; Major and Mrs. Prendergast Walshe; Capt. and Mrs. Morse; Colonel Lucas; Capt. and Mrs. Birch; Mrs. Leishman; Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone; Colonel Mellis, Executive Engineer; Mr. and Mrs. LeGeyt; Messrs Reid and Lilly, Assistant Collectors, and a great many more persons. Sir Edward Russell, the General Commanding the station, was asked to take the chair, and called upon Mr. Borrodaile to commence the proceedings. Carved upon the stone was the following inscription:—

"VICTORIA QUEEN."
His Excellency Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

The Foundation Stone of the Mahaluxmee Female Training College at Ahmedabad was laid by A. A. Borrodaile, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, on the 22nd August 1874.

Erected jointly by the Governor of Bombay and Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Umbaidas, Merchant and Banker of Ahmedabad, Sumbhoopurasd, his Son, and Mahaluxmee his Daughter, minors, being alive.

Mr. Borrodaile rose and made a speech, the chief points of which are as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have here assembled to do honour to our worthy citizen, Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Umbaidas. He felt the want of a female training school in the case of his own daughter, Mahaluxmee. There were no female teachers, and when girls became 10 or 11 years of age their father-in-laws and other relations hes tated to allow them to attend the school. The Rao Bahadoor sought to remove this difficulty, and offered Rs. 10,000, which have been supplemented by Government, and this evening the foundation stone of that building is going to be laid, which will be expected to prepare female teachers and supply a want so grievously felt. The Rao Bahadoor has always distinguished himself by charities and benefactions which were not confined to any country, class, or section. When he heard that an infirmary for the blind was to be established in Liverpool, he sent Rs. 5,000 by the next mail. He has munificently supported or contributed to the support of every good work, may it be a dispensary, dhurmsalla, Sanscrit school, a college, or female school. He has always shown interest in works which are to confer benefit on the community, and let us, therefore, thank him for his kind invitation and proceed to lay the foundation stone. (Cheers.)

Kavi Dulputram then said—The want of a training school for females was much felt. There have been girls' schools working in this city for many years, but they have not borne the fruits which were expected from them, owing to the want of female teachers. Rao Bahadoor Becherdas has always been known, like Hattising, Hemabhai, and Muggunbhai, as a great benefactor of the people, whose charities are of a universal kind.

He then read a piece of poetry, composed for the occasion, in praise of Mr. Becherdas' good and useful work.

Major Prendergast Walshe rose and said—Sir Edward Russell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to address you upon this pleasing occasion, and I must say that standing in the capital of Guzerat to-day, and recalling many happy evats of my life in this province, with which I have been off and on connected for twenty-one years, very nearly twenty-two years—I am reminded by the presence of these grey hairs—that I feel it is a peculiar pleasure and a privilege to be allowed to assist in these auspicious proceedings. It is peculiarly agreeable to me to be present to-day, because I find myself surrounded by many familiar faces, and old friends amongst the European and native gentlemen who have honoured Mr. Becherdas with their company. My oldest and dearest friend here, Mr. Borrodaile, your Collector, has invited me to say a few words, but he has in his speech so fully done justice to the splendid generosity and philanthropy of Rao Bahadoor Becherdas, that I feel the ground quite cut away from under my feet, and I am left with almost nothing to say, save, that I wish Mr. Becherdas well for the success and prosperity of the Mahaluxmee Female Training College. (Cheers.) But while I may not recount the list of the good deeds just related to you of this charitable citizen of one of the first cities of the Western Presidency I cannot refrain from making a few observations, drawn from the history and acts of a man who has raised himself to as proud a position in life as any native gentleman could wish to aspire to, and who has given away in charity Rs. 1,51,000 for the benefit of his countrymen. (Cheers.) Let us for one moment think of the great blessing conferred upon the people of this city and its neighbourhood by the erection of that valuable dispensary, which supplies medicine gratis to the sick, and to which Mr. Becherdas gave the munificent sum of Rs. 15,000. How many thousands, yes millions, of he poor people in past ages have died neglected and uncared for from cholera, fever, and other ailments in India, because they could not procure physic! (Hear, hear.) Just think of the agonies of poor human nature when life was ebbing away without an opiate being obtainable to lull pain, or a grain of quinine being procurable to arrest the progress of burning fever! Ladies and Gentlemen, thousands of poor people now bless the name of this man for putting within their reach as a free gift those medicines which the science of the day has invented and discovered for the alleviation of maladies and disorders to which the children of every clime are martyrs—(cheers)—and if the generosity of the Rao Bahadoor had stopped here, he would have founded a big claim upon the gratitude of his countrymen, but it has gone much further. Most of you all know what a sad sight it is in Eastern countries to see hundreds of persons begging for their bread. Many of you have seen it at Cairo, Alexandria, and in cities on the Continent, and you have witnessed it in India. This is an evil consequent upon the non-existence of poor laws and workhouses like as we have in our land, where the Government have protected, housed and fed the poor by passing Acts of Parliament. Mr. Becherdas felt this, for I am sorry to tell you that Ahmedabad has a large pauper population. Once more stretching out his hand in charity he funded Rs. 50,000 (£5,000) in securities, and the interest of that goodly sum is now daily divided amongst those who would otherwise die for want of bread. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Borrodaile has told you of many other acts of benevolence done by this gentleman; but he has forgotten to recall that act of patriotism and humanity which, on its becoming known, led the Bombay Government to bestow upon him a title in addition to having formerly made him an honorary magistrate. For years in India the Government formerly had unsuccessfully coped with suttee and infanticide. The strong arm of the law failed, and the magistrates could not detect those crimes which, openly spoken of, were yet secretly carried on. In Gozerat infanticide was known to exist, but no formal proof could be given of it. Putting aside the various bigotry of caste and race, Mr. Becherdas came forward, and going amongst his people, by the force of his influence and arguments, he got this vile and inhuman custom stopped, and the Coombees now allow their daughters to live and be reared. (Cheers.) Such a service in the cause of humanity well deserved the recognition of a paternal and a Christian Government. Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been said—it has indeed been laid down too— that the subjugation of India and the mission of England in this country was, and is, for the purpose of teaching Asiatics to ultimately govern and improve this land themselves; whether this be a truthful representative of British policy, I do not stop to inquire, nor am I endorsing or denying the proposition, but that the Asiatic fully accepts it, certainly appears, for here we have a native gentleman, who has amassed great wealth by industry, and who has won respect by honesty and loyalty, coming forward and relieving Government of duties, responsibilities, and expenses which had hitherto been accepted by the Executive, and the cost of which had been paid for out of the Indian Exchequer. (Cheers.) This, then, is a march in the right direction, and we ought to encourage native gentlemen to follow Mr. Becherdas's example, and if they did, we should soon have India filled with public institutions which would cost less to the funds of the country. I think the teaching of girls at this Mahaluxmee Training College will do much good. They will go out into the county and teach the female youth to read, write, and keep accounts, and before long gross and dark ignorance amongst native women in this part of the county will cease, and the people will bless the name of the man who has thus raised their moral standard. I wish I had the tongue of a Demosthenes, or of the eloquence of a Cicero, and then I might, not having been prepared to speak, have made you a better speech on this most important and interesting occasion. I conclude with wishing success to the Female Training College, the stone of which your Collector is about to lay. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Umbaidas, in reply said—General Sir Russell, Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you all for the honour done me by your presence on this occasion. Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector, Major Walshe, and Kavi Dulputram have made their lengthy speeches, and I beg permission to speak a few words regarding my services. I did very little or nothing for other motive than for the good of humanity, and still hope that I further may be more useful to my countrymen with heart, mind, hand. I now ask Mr. Borrodaile to lay the foundation stone with his hand.

Mr. Borrodaile then took the silver trowel and putting on the mortar, declared the stone to be well and firmly laid. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Becherdas and for the success of the institution.

The whole party then proceeded to the refreshment tents. The company began to depart at about 7 o'clock, and before the party separated, Mr Becherdas rose and thanked General Sir Edward Russell, Mr. Borrodaile, and Major Prendergast Walshe for having assisted upon the occasion.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Dossbhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen, and Shantaram Narayen. Mr. Ravenscroft, Acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present. Half-an-hour beyond the usual time elapsed before a quorum was secured, and in the absence of Mr. Charles Currey, Dr. Hewlett was called to the chair.

The Chairman said the first business was a letter from Colonel Fuller, requesting that some other gentleman might be placed on the Gardens Committee instead of himself, his time being already fully occupied.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen proposed that Dr. Hewlett be placed on the committee instead of Colonel Fuller.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. Hewlett said he should be happy to serve on the Committee, although he could not say he had much time to spare.

It was resolved that the letter from Colonel Fuller be recorded, and that Dr. Hewlett be appointed a member of the Committee.

The Chairman said the next business was a memo. from Mr. Ravenscroft regarding the completion of the conveyance of the Victoria Gardens to the Corporation; and, secondly, the subject of the encroachment on the gardens by the fakeer. The chairman said the subject of the conveyance of the gardens could be discussed after the deed had been signed. He then read Mr. Ravenscroft's memo. which is as follows:—

The facts connected with this matter seem to be as follows:—Very many years ago, the tomb of a deceased Mahomedan was placed under a large tree on the east side of what now forms the Victoria Gardens. The exact date cannot be ascertained with certainty; but I have no doubt the tomb is 50 or 60 years old. Under the circumstances I do not think it would be right to interfere in any way with it. As regards the mosque and tank, which have been within the last three years built close to the tomb, the case is different. It appears from the statement of Dr. Gray, dated 16th May 1874, that in 1871 he was in charge of the Victoria Gardens under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner. In the hot weather of 1871 he went to Mahableshwur for a short time, returning to the Victoria Gardens just before the rains. He then discovered that, in his absence, the works connected with the mosque had been put in hand. He immediately ordered the works to be discontinued, and gave notice to the people concerned to clear away what they had unauthorisedly built. Instead, however, of complying with this notice, they went, Dr. Gray states, to Mr. Crawford, who was then Municipal Commissioner, and obtained his permission to proceed with the building. The excavation of the tank was subsequently commenced. Mr. Crawford was furnished by me with a copy of Dr. Gray's letter and asked for an explanation. In his letter, dated 6th June 1874, he states, that being very ill about the time mentioned he has "no very distinct recollection of the circumstances." He adds, however, that he has "no doubt Dr. Gray's version is correct." He fancies, however, that some written application on the subject will be found on the records; and that in the draft conveyance of the gardens by Government to the Corporation some clause was entered, "which justified or supported the course taken by the supporters of the mosque." On these points Mr. Crawford is mistaken. No written application was ever apparently made; and, in the draft conveyance, it is laid down that no portions of the gardens can ever be alienated for other purposes than those for which they were originally granted. I have no doubt, therefore, that the permission to build, which was given by Mr. Crawford, was improper and unauthorised. I cannot ascertain from the records that any definite action was taken until the 25th October 1873. On that day Mr. Pedder wrote to the solicitors of the Corporation, asking them how he was to proceed against and eject the Fakeer who had "within the last few years encroached to the extent of about half an acre on the garden land, and had built, without permission, a house, mosque, tank, &c., on Municipal ground." The solicitors advised, on 31st October 1873, that an action of ejectment should be filed, and notice served. Mr. Pedder, on 7th November 1873, sent the solicitors all the papers connected with the case, and begged that they would serve a notice on the fakeer. This, I believe, was done, though apparently without any good resulting therefrom, and no further correspondence seems to have taken place. On 6th April 1874 I took charge from Mr. Pedder of the office of Municipal Commissioner. He then said that having consulted the Garden Committee of the Town Council he thought the best way of settling the question was to leave the fakeer in possession, walling in the mosque, tank, &c, and making an opening into the gardens from the east side, so that those persons frequenting the mosque would be compelled to enter by that opening, instead of by the main western entrance, as at present. By this means, the inconvenience which the general frequenters of the gardens complain of with reference to the crowds of Mahomedan devotees who flock to the mosque would, he thought, be obviated. It appears, however, on enquiry, that the land to the east of the gardens belongs to a Parsee; and as he will probably not care to part with it except at a heavy price, and as I do not think it fair that the Municipality should be called on to pay anything in this matter, the walling-in scheme must stand over for the present, more especially as the monsoon is the worst time of the year for any work of that sort. All therefore that I feel I can do now is, to ensure that no further encroachment takes place; and with this view, I have begged Colonel Moyle, the present Superintendent of the Gardens, to keep a most careful watch, and stop in time any attempt of the sort. When the conveyance has been completed, and legal possession of the gardens given to the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner will be able, in conjunction with the Town Council and Corporation, to determine what should be done, bearing in mind the permission which Mr. Crawford appears to have given to build in 1871.

E. W. Ravenscroft.

[P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen Mr. Pedder's letter, dated 19th June 1873, to Mr. Cummoo Sullamon, which was with the lawyers, in which Mr. Pedder says that if a fence is not put round the premises, and a separate entrance made, he shall be compelled to eject the old pirjada.]

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—Was there anybody in charge of the tomb during the fifty or sixty years it has been standing there? I know there are hundreds of tombs in Salsette, of which nobody is in charge.

Mr. Ravenscroft—There are two old men, about 50 or 60 years of age, and they say they have been in charge for about forty years.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen said that, although the tomb might not have been in possession of anybody, it still belonged to the Mahomedan community.

Dr. Hewlett said the tomb on the top of Antop Hill (near Sion) was not in possession of any body, yet it belonged to the whole community and was considered to be the most sacred place of worship.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Is there any mention in the conveyance deed of the building of the tomb?

Mr. Hewlett—No, not as far as appears from Mr. Ravenscroft's memo.

Mr. Nanabhoy asked if there were 50,000 square yards of land which the Government gave to the Municipality, and if there was a tomb in the middle, who was to be responsible?

Mr. Raghunath—Your remedy would be not against the man in charge, but against the Government.

Mr. Ravenscroft said his impression was that the tomb had been there many years, but that the house and the mosque had been there only three years. The two men in charge were ready to swear that they had been in possession about forty years.

Mr. Nanabhoy said if the men had a right to the tomb, by all means they should be allowed to continue in possession; but if not, no efforts should be spared to regain the ground. He would refer the matter to the Gardens Committee and leave them to take the opinion of the solicitors to the Corporation.

Mr. Raghunath said it was no use referring to the solicitors regarding the tomb, to which they could say the fakeer had a right by prescription.

Mr. Nanabhoy—I would refer the matter to the solicitors, not only about the tomb, but as to the recent encroachments as well.

Dr. Cook thought that Mr. Crawford might have given permission to build under an impression that the men had some right to the land.

Mr. Nanabhoy—It is a question whether Mr. Crawford had any authority to alienate any portion of the gardens for purposes other than those for which they were originally granted.

Dr. Hewlett—But are you all agreed that it is a nuisance?

Mr. Raghunath—It is a nuisance as it stands at present.

Dr. Hewlett said he must confess that he did not consider it (the tomb) a nuisance; and he did not think it would interfere with the comfort of a large section of the community who frequented the gardens. In fact it could not be seen from the part of the gardens most frequented; and for some time he did not know where it was situated. He had since seen the place, which is hidden by trees and lies at some distance from Lady Frere's bust. He did not think the Council should do anything to hurt the religious feeling of any portion of their native fellow-subjects—whether they be Mahomedans, Hindus, or Parsees.

Dr. Cook remarked that much of the nuisance was said to arise not from the tomb itself or the better class of Mahomedans, but from the trooping in of a host of the lower classes of people.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Sweet-meat sellers, and beggars, and all sorts of objectionable persons, who go through the gardens to the annoyance of ladies and gentlemen visiting them.

Mr. Ravenscroft mentioned that, under a clause of the draft deed, Government reserved to themselves the power of resuming the land in the event of any portion of the gardens being alienated for other purposes than those contemplated by the transfer. However, it was a matter for the Corporation to decide, to whom the Town Council had only to submit suggestions. Perhaps they might, meanwhile, ask the Executive Engineer to ascertain the cost of walling in the mosque.

Dr. Cook suggested that the Council should meet at the mosque at an early date.

It was then resolved that the Council should visit the gardens at half-past 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 30th inst.

The Chairman said the secretary had received from Colonel Fuller a notice of his intention to move at that meeting that the time of holding the meetings of the Council be altered from 3 to 5 P.M. As far as he (the Chairman) was concerned, the proposed change would be extremely inconvenient.

Dr. Cook—Colonel Fuller is not present. I suppose he would bring the motion on at the next meeting.

The motion accordingly stood over.

Dr. Cook suggested that the Secretary should write to the Madras Justices of the Peace regarding the utilization of sewage in Madras. A letter from the Secretary to the Justices of Peace at Calcutta, dated 18th inst., had been received. Dr. Cook read the letter, which is follows:—

Sir,—I have the honour by desire of the chairman of the Justices to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 12th inst., and in reply to state that the night soil sewage is not utilized in Calcutta. An experiment was made by Mr. Clark, late engineer to this Municipality, to utilize the general sewage of the town, which included night-soil, but led to no practical result.

It was resolved that the letter should be laid before the Works Committee with the other papers, relating to sewage and drainage.

The Secretary reported that the papers in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a retiring fund for Municipal servants had been recovered from among the papers of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, and sent in by Mr. Raghunath Narayen.

It was resolved that the papers should be circulated to the members of the Council generally.

At the suggestion of Mr. Raghunath Narayen, it was further resolved that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy be appointed a member of the Committee in place of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo.

The Secretary read a letter from Goolam Ali Hajeeba complaining that he had received no answer to his application dated 30th March 1874; and reported that the application was for a pension or gratuity, and that on 14th April last the Council resolved that no pension or gratuity could be granted to the applicant. Up to this time, the office sepoy had not been able to find the applicant's house, but renewed efforts would be made to discover it.

The Council then separated.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH AUGUST 1874.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge on 15th, 17 feet 4 inches. The most disastrous flood that has ever been known in Dadu and Sewan talukas. Three feet of water round Dadu, water over Railway bank, over encamping ground at Sehwan and up to the town. Villages and crops all gone. No lives lost. Horned cattle in Kohistan attacked by disease. Small-pox still prevalent in Duja.

Haidarabad.—River on the 19th, 18 feet 3 inches, or 15 inches above last year's maximum. Much damage in southern talukas. Public health good.

Shikarpore.—River 14 feet 2 inches on Bukkur gauge. Floods same as last reported. Nights cool with heavy dews. Fever commenced in severe form.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot and sultry. Kharif crops where sown thriving. Floods continue high.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 cent. All crops in good condition.

Kaira.—Crops looking well. Weather somewhat oppressive. Health good. Rain required.

Surat.—Rain 9 cents. Standing crops and health good.

Broach.—Crops and health good.

Khandeish.—Cotton and other crops thriving. Weather and public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 15 cents. Crops well. Cattle-disease abating. Public health good. Cotton crops promising.

Tanna.—Rain 2 inches 67 cents. Transplantation of crops completed in Murbar and in progress in Mahim. Slight fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, and Murbar. Cattle attacked by small-pox in Wada and Shahpur talukas and diarrhœa in Bhewndy.

Poona.—Rain 5 cents. Light showers in Juner, Khed, Purandhar, and Mawul. Standing kharif crops generally doing well in all the talukas. Cattle-disease continues slightly in the talukas last reported. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain 16 cents. Kharif sowing finished. Slight cattle-disease in Sheogaon and Parner talukas. Crops and health good.

Sholapur—Rain 59 cents. Crops generally in good state. Weather fair.

Satara.—Rain 14 cents. Crops in good condition. Fever and ague prevail partially in Walwa and Patun. Slight cattle-disease in Khanapur.

Belgaum.—Rain 67 cents. Crops doing well, except in Chikodi, where they are middling.

Dharwar.—Little rain. Early crops good. Cotton sowing commenced. Fever and ague prevail very slightly.

Kaladgi.—Sowing completed. Crops promising well. Health good.

Kanara.—Rain 5 inches at Karwar. Crops fair. Fever, dysentery, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkot.—Rain 16 cents. Weather cloudy. Ague prevailing. Crops good.

Wudwan.—Crops and health same as last reported.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 19 cents. Crops healthy. Public health good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 17th instant). Rain 1 inch 33 cents. Rice and other crops in good condition generally.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 11th instant). Rain 5 inches 71 cents. Transplanting of nachna, wurree, &c. completed. Young plants thriving. Dysentery and fever prevail in some villages of the Rajapur and Khed talukas and in the town of Ratnagiri.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Ramjee Hunsraz, who lately carried on business in partnership with Vuseonjee Nathoo, under the name and firm of Nathoo Megjee, as a Muccadum.

Samuldass Ragoonathdass, a merchant.

Premjee Runsordass, who lately traded as a general merchant under his own name.

Madhowjee Dewjee, who lately carried on business in partnership with Jadowjee Dewjee, under the name and firm of Dewjee Moorarjee, as a piece goods merchant, and now a broker.

Mooljee Jugjeewan, a broker.

Pestonjee Muncherjee, a cook.

Hajee Mahomed Cosman, a hawker in sundry articles.

Manick Morobs, a broker and a cultivator.

Johnson Devereux Burrowes, unemployed.

Lingoo Nursoo, a contractor of building houses.

Khimraz Nansey, a dealer in grain.

Arab Ally Hoosien, a domestic servant.

Curson Dhurrumsey, formerly a grocer, now unemployed.

Lelias Isabella Popkies, wife of Edmund William Popkies, None.

Crustnajee Damajee, a carpenter.

Tricoum Narron, a carpenter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Canjee Meghjee, a merchant.

Gowroojee Somajee, Gowind Gopall, and Ballow Wittoo, the first and second-named Insolvents are labourers and the third a horsekeeper.

Treobhowan Casseram, a general merchant.

Lalloo Girdhur a copper-smith.

Peer Mahomed Akul Mahomed, a tin-maker.

Muncherjee Dadabhoy, formerly a merchant, now a clerk at Messrs. Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.

Gowind Pandoo, and Luxmon Gowind, the first-named Insolv

…lf perfectly free from any …hat expenditure, his pre… …ood reasons why he was … was a totally different …r to the conduct of the …ndia Office, of which the … member, because he felt …that in the despatch re… …inaccurate, and, being in… …unjust. He repeated it. He … particular expenditure as being … which they had the most complete …wn power of knowing, so far from being …penditure, had occurred at least three and a …rs before. With regard to the general question, …n. member for Hackney applauded the conduct of …ndian Government, because the noble lord the Un…der-Secretary had announced for the first time, as the …cardinal principle of their policy, that no public works …chargeable as extraordinary works should be under…taken unless they were shown to be reproductive. Giving …every credit to the present Viceroy, he must say this …was by no means a new principle now for the first time …introduced. It was a principle first announced and …distinctly acted upon by Lord Mayo, at least three years …ago. It seemed to be assumed that because a work was …represented as reproductive it would be so; but his own …experience taught him differently. Works were under…taken as being extraordinary public works on the …ground that they were reproductive, but, without varia…tion, the estimate of the return was found to be utterly …fallacious. The moral he drew from that was this—not …only that there was a great temptation on the part of …those engaged in the Public Works Department to …over-estimate the revenue, but that the House should be …very cautious how they lent their impulse to the con…stant tendency in India to engage in these large public …works. No one could doubt that the financial difficulty …was the real difficulty of India. He had himself, while …in India, sanctioned irrigation works—he would not say …to what amount, or he might, perhaps, be charged …with profligate expenditure; but, believing that irri…gation works were the panacea for all the ills of India, …he had sanctioned large works of that kind. When he …left India, however, he had formed a very different …conclusion, and he believed that of those works which …he had sanctioned not one would pay 2 per cent. The …hon. member for Hackney said a great deal about …securing economy in administration by the finance …of India. He believed the finance of India itself. The only …way of securing … was to follow …strictly in Lord … …, which he introduced …a system of … …greatest … …instead of … …always as much as they liked, knowing they had the bank …to draw upon, they should have only a fixed sum, for …the administration of the Indian Empire, and should hold …the Indian Government responsible for the limitation of that system …to consider… …of every shilling …(meaning myself) were Governor of … …to say I was not. [Mr. Grant Duff made … …tion, which was checked by a cry of … …Order."] I re… …peat the statement I made on a recent … …first opportunity I had I found a large … …going on.

Mr. Grant Duff.—It was six months after your …arrival in India. ("Order.")

Sir M. Fitzgerald.—It was a much … …About three months after I arrived I went … …I found an expenditure going on, and … …estimate to be made. I found that the … …were committed to an expenditure of … …they were committed to that expenditure … …that three months, but long before I arrived … …I feel that this is not a place for this discussion, and … …I offer my humble apologies for introducing … …sonal matters to the House. (Hear.) The … …I made against the India Office—against … …Duke of Argyll, who was at its head, … …hon. gentleman who was Under Secretary … …was this: not that they complained of an … …diture of 2½ or 3 lacs, but that they treated … …as new expenditure which had occurred … …Government of India had complained of the … …expenditure. I tested that in the … …ment of accounts, the money having been ex… …two or three years before I went to India. (Hear.)

Mr. Kinnaird said that when he contrasted the … …of India 20 and 30 years ago with the present … …expenditure, and when he considered that … …revenue had increased, the House need be under … …alarm, the more especially when after the famine … …had heard a statement from the noble lord which … …predecessor in office regarded as most encouraging … …He could not agree with the hon. and learned member … …for Marylebone in regretting the imposition of … …duties on stamps in India seeing that they brought … …in upwards of £2,000,000 to the Exchequer. He was … …glad to hear the testimony of admiration which the … …Under Secretary of State had borne to the services of … …Lord Northbrook.

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Mr. Massey said that remarks had frequently been made both in and out of that House on the precarious character of Indian finance. In those remarks he could not concur. … that there were £2,000,000 of revenue to … which could look … by European Government could look … amount derived from the same sources … two great disturbing causes—in India, on the side of income and the other of expenditure. The income from opium varied from causes that were inscrutable even to the Indian Government. When he first went to India the price of opium was 800 rupees a chest, and in the next year, or next year but one it was selling at 1,400 rupees. That fluctuation in the price of opium showed the precarious stability of the income of India in regard to the revenue derived from this article. Over and above the revenue of £42,000,000 to which he had referred there was a revenue of £8,000,000, which was to a certain extent precarious, and it was on that margin a financier had to operate, and upon which he must carefully and cautiously adjust his income with his expenditure. The other distributing cause referred to expenditure, and it was the outlay upon public works. If the two disturbing causes to which he had referred were removed there would not be a sounder system of finance in any country in Europe than that of India. (Hear, hear.) But as long as these difficulties existed there must be financial uncertainty, and the greatest possible caution ought to be observed in incurring liabilities which the country might not have resources sufficient to meet. Unlike other countries, India could not avail itself of new sources of income when there was a temporary deficit to meet. It was a most dangerous thing there to resort to modes of taxation hitherto unknown to the people. (Hear, hear) Notwithstanding all that might be said for the prosecution of great public works which were to remove crying evils and to conduce to the material prosperity of the country, it would be better to defer the prosecution of those works than to alarm the people of India by devising new taxes which would be regarded by them as a means of extortion. (Hear, hear.) As to the income-tax, it was a weapon of great power in this country, but a very weak and dangerous one in India. (Hear hear.) In no case would the returns be commensurate with the dangers of imposing a tax of that character upon a people unacquainted with the civilized modes of collecting taxation which existed in Europe. (Hear.) The natives of India regarded an income-tax as inquisitorial, and as an introduction to a system of confiscation. Like every conquered people, they were suspicious, and looked with misgivings upon any new devices of their conquerors for getting money from them. Another great spending Department besides that of the Public Works was the Military Department. He was glad to hear that under this head there had been a considerable saving effected, but seeing that the expenditure in this Department amounted to so large a sum as 14 millions, he could not help thinking that a closer inspection and more methodical management would result in still greater savings. In its financial administration the Government of India had to encounter difficulties arising from the existence of nine semi-independent Governments. These Governments were supposed to be under the control of the Government of India, but the arm of the latter was not long enough to control their expenditure. Two of them were in direct communication with the Secretary of State and assured in consequence airs of independence. When he was in India one of the great difficulties which the Government of India experienced was in enforcing the rules of economy which it was their duty to enjoin upon the semi-independent administration. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Secretary of State would support the Governor-General and his Council in insisting upon a due observance by the local administrations of those orders with regard to expenditure which were from time to time issued by the Government of India, and which he was sorry to say were almost systematically disregarded. If on a proper occasion the Secretary of State were to remove from his post a governor or administrator who had been guilty of this systematic disobedience, he would do a great deal to support the Government of India in enforcing economy. (Hear, hear.) Much had been effected by the introduction of what was called a system of decentralization—a clumsy phrase which implied much more than was really meant. Under that system an estimate was formed, not in any arbitrary manner, of the needs of the local Governments, and a certain sum was given from the general fund of the country, to be administered locally within the limits allowed. The right hon. gentleman concluded by saying that the people of India had now a conviction far greater than they had 20 years ago of the power and resources of England, and that no attempt was likely to be made, at least for a long time, to resist the authority of the Empire, but that no means could better secure the lasting attachment of the people than care in avoiding a wild and vague system of taxation, and in keeping the expenditure of Government within the income. (Hear hear.)

Sir G. Balfour congratulated the Committee and the noble lord, the Under-Secretary of India, upon the fact that the military expenditure had been considerably decreased within the last four or five years, and suggested that it might be still further decreased without sacrificing efficiency by reducing the number of European troops employed in the service. Military difficulties, however, had been small matters in India as compared with financial difficulties, and he had therefore peculiar pleasure in noticing the fact that the financial machine was working much more smoothly now than it had done in former periods. With regard to the mode in which the accounts were kept, he must express his opinion that greater clearness would be secured by keeping the "ordinary" and "extraordinary" accounts apart in separate budgets. This would so far simplify matters as to render perfectly easy the now difficult task of comparing the receipts and expenditure of different periods. He had heard with great pleasure the remarks made by the noble lord in reference to improving the commerce in India. Having given much thought to this question, he had come to the conclusion that if the Government would abolish the whole of the Customs Duties along the 2,000 miles of Indian seaboard it would give such a stimulus to the native industries as to recoup in the shape of exchanges all the loss that would be involved in the abolition of Customs Duties. With regard to the proposed extension of public works, the hon. and gallant member urged, as the result of his own lengthened experience, the importance of his own lengthened experience, the importance of his own lengthened experience, the importance of having all things the work was well of seeing it duly done. In the Madras Presidency and thoroughly irrigation works had been constructed, extensive irrigation works had been constructed, the natives manifested a great willingness to use and pay for the water supplied, and the result was a much greater fertility than was to be found in those parts of India where irrigation works were not maintained in so high a state of efficiency. The provision of ample and cheap means of conveyance was also vastly important. It was not likely to happen that all India would be short of food at one time; and what was wanted therefore, in order to secure the country against the dire results of famine, was that food might be cheaply and rapidly conveyed from place to place. With a view to this he strongly recommended the India Office to consider the advisability of purchasing the railways. He further urged the importance of the Government either undertaking the whole of the public works or of their profiting liberally by the experience they had gained. With regard to the general question, he could not but think that the House should be very cautious how they lent their impulse to the constant tendency in India to engage in these large public works. No one could doubt that the financial difficulty was the real difficulty of India. He had himself, while in India, sanctioned irrigation works—he would not say to what amount, or he might, perhaps, be charged with profligate expenditure; but, believing that irrigation works were the panacea for all the ills of India, he had sanctioned large works of that kind. When he left India, however, he had formed a very different conclusion, and he believed that of those works which he had sanctioned not one would pay 2 per cent. The hon. member for Hackney said a great deal about securing economy in administration by the finance of India. He believed the finance of India itself. The only way of securing … was to follow … strictly in Lord … …, which he introduced … a system of … … greatest … … instead of … … always as much as they liked, knowing they had the bank … to draw upon, they should have only a fixed sum, for … the administration of the Indian Empire, and should hold … the Indian Government responsible for the limitation of that system … to consider… … of every shilling … (meaning myself) were Governor of … … to say I was not. [Mr. Grant Duff made … … tion, which was checked by a cry of … … Order."] I re… … peat the statement I made on a recent … … first opportunity I had I found a large … … going on.

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as to connect his name with great and ambitious schemes. There was no foundation for such an assertion. The name of a distinguished officer had been freely mentioned, but however flattering the fact was to the officer in question, he could assure the House that there was equally little foundation for the rumour. He could state on behalf of his noble friend Lord Salisbury that no appointment would be made until, in the first instance the Governor-General had been consulted on the subject. (Hear, hear.) There was no intention whatever on the part of his noble friend to make a place for any particular person. His sole object was to concentrate responsibility, to develope the resources of India, and to put a proper check upon expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, the House would proceed with the Bill, as nothing was to be gained and much might be lost by delay.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

On Clause 1.

Mr. Dunbar moved to leave out after the word "Act" in line 10 to the end of the clause. The effect of the amendment was that the Minister to be appointed would not be limited to the duty of looking after public works, but would be generally available to assist the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. C. B. Denison said that it was not possible to accept the amendment without taking out the pith and marrow of the Bill.

Sir G. Balfour remarked that it was impossible for economy to be exercised in public works in India while the Governor-General was responsible for them.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Fawcett, with a view of indicating the purpose of the Bill proposed to leave out the words "Minister of Public Works," in order to substitute for them the words "a Member of Council who shall be responsible for the financial administration of the Public Works Department."

Lord G. Hamilton, while agreeing entirely with the object of the hon. member, that whoever was appointed to the office should direct his attention to the finances of the Public Works Department, thought that the amendment would prevent the person appointed from being paramount in his own department.

Mr. Fawcett having withdrawn his amendment, the clause was agreed to.

On Clause 2.

Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to Mr. C. B. Denison, explained that a new member of the Council would be appointed only in the event of the Governor-General being of opinion that the duty of the office could not be discharged by one of the five existing members of the Council.

The Clause was agreed to.

On Clause 3,

Lord G. Hamilton moved an amendment to render more clear the intention of the clause that the new official should be under the control of the Viceroy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Bill passed through Committee, and the House resumed.

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